parentage at Guelph, in the province of Ontario, Canada, on September 16, 1838. He was educated at the Rockwood Academy, where he spent four years under the tuition of a remarkable olmaster named William Wetherald to whose influence in after life he attributed much of his success. Here he learned the elementary English studies, some Latin, less Greek mathematics through algebra and eleand he began to work as clerk in a villasted four years more until he asmed the agency of the North Western Packet Company of St. Paul, and went possibility of trade between the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Canadian province of Manitoba then first attracted his attention; and in 1870 he established the Red River Transportation Company to carry on business be-This venture may be regarded as the

on of his good fortune in life. It was the prelude to his acquisition of controlling interest in the railroad system which ultimately became known as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, of which he was first general manager and later resident from 1882 to 1890. Out of this grew the Great Northern line, the ng of which was his most notable achievement, as all the world knows Puget Sound just south of the interna nal boundary line, with the Canadian Pacific above it and the Northern Pacific below, the prophets of evil were many who confidently predicted the utter failure of the enterprise. James J. Hill, however, was wiser in his day and generation. His prophetic insight had critics saw nothing but a wilderness and the results were even richer than he had ventured to anticipate, From 1889 to 1907 Mr. Hill was president of the entire Great Northern system; and the distinction which he acquired by its successful construction and operation gave him a foremost place among the great railway builders of the world. His remaining years were years of continually increasing prosperity and he died on May 29, 1916, honored wherever he was known as a man who not only did things, but did them These volumes are evidently in-

tended to constitute an authoritative narrative of the details of the business and enterprises of James J. Hill, which will form a trustworthy record of the facts and prevent any future misapprehension as to some matters which have been subjects of controversy. We shall attempt to notice only those portions which deal more bought especially with Mr. Hill's early adlected ventures and experiences and those Dakota: which illuminate his character and ex-

merce can form any adequate ides of the nature or extent of Mr. Hill's Mr. Hill spent \$150,000 for cattle and achievements in that region. In the summer of 1871 the writer of this the direct benefit of the farmers and notice made a trip with a party of the indirect benefit of the railroads New York journalists from St. Paul to under his charge. According to his Winnipeg over the route subsequently biographer Mr. Hill's three titles to traversed by the vehicles and steamers preeminence are drawn from three of the Red River Transportation Company. From a railroad terminus on and finance. Certainly the farm is not stages to Fort Abercrombie, thence by North to Fort Garry and Winnipeg.

trip on the steamer occupied three days and three nights. She was Although he was a ready and effec-a stern wheel boat, drawing about two tive speaker, Mr. Hill was not a man and a half feet of water, with a boller of any literary pretensions. In one which might truly be described as a instance he refused an honorary dething of shreds and patches. Most gree from an institution to which he of the way the river ran through an had given money lest it should be unbroken wilderness. There were only suggested that he had purchased the a few buildings at Georgetown, near distinction. Nevertheless, he was exwhere Fargo now stands, and there tremely gratified when Yale Univer-Pembina, just south of the inter- still more so when the James J. Hill national boundary. Winnipeg was professorship of transportation was then a place of only 250 souls, as established in the school of business adagainst a population of 138,000 in 1911. ministration at Harvard by friends and The Province of Manitoba had hardly admirers who contributed a fund of recovered from the effects of the re- \$125,000 for its endowment, wholly bellion of haifbreeds led by Louis without his previous knowledge. To Riel in 1865, and only the most observant minds foresaw the future of making a personal contribution o the country. Among them was James; \$125,000, thus doubling its endowment moved over the prairie on their long professorship is well named inasmuch journey northward he had watched the as Mr. Hill has applied scientific prinruts made in the soft black soil. He ciples to the construction and opera saw that the following season the grass | tion of railroads to an extent and with grew lush and heavy where the under an accuracy heretofore never attained earth had been thrown up and exposed by man. to heat and moisture. This, he re- The ardor with which James J. Hill It meant that at some future day present war naturally causes regret which accompany each lecture for aplendid crops would reward the labor that he could not have lived to witof the coming husbandmen. It marked ness their triumph. He was wrought the country, then almost universally to a white heat of indignation, we are of explanations and commentaries on the prints which were shown, 133 of for any use says those of transpare and by the sinking of the Lusitania for any use save those of trappers and and by the campaign of frightfulness which are reproduced on a smaller traders, as fitted to become some day against the people of Belgium. King the scale in this volume. The selection the seat of an exceptionally profitable. Albert was his personal friend. He agricultural district. He was to learn had been entertained at Mr. Hill's to all who have the slightest knowl-that the area of this rich soil was home in St. Paul before he came to edge of engravings to give a complete practically unlimited. To the multitude the throne and taken as a guest over history of the art by themselves, even server it was another thread that wove gratulated upon his affability toward lecturer begins with the origins of fittingly and richly into the alluring his subjects, he said laughingly that engraving in Europe so far as they fabric of his dreams." he had learned this from Mr. Hill, are known to us, placing it in Switzerfabric of his dreams."

In the winter previous to the exjourney from St. Paul to Fort Garry over the snow on a sled drawn by team of dogs, the best that could be reflet of the Belgians. ished if they had not blundered upon We imagine there are very few of our readers who have ever

An earlier incident which illustrates

therefore, to American history at marge, is contained in the two volumes of The Life of James J. Hill (Doubleday, Page coming down Fourth street, passing one of these rum holes, two Irishmes, red mouths, came out and, following us, asked us if we would not go back and take a scribed as the Boswell of Mr. Hill. He gashing on when two more met us who, is a Minnesota journalist graduated at along with the other two, indeted that they meant no harm and that we should Is a Minnesota journalist graduated at Yale in 1877 and who was employed by Mr. Hill to edit the St. Paul Daily Globe during his ownership of that newspaper. Mr. Hill purchased it in 1896 in order that the only daily Democratic paper published in the Northwest should advocate the cause of sound money and oppose the free coinage of silver. The relationship thus begun hetween the two men ripened into an intimacy which lasted until Mr. Hill's death; and Mr. Pyle thus became exceptionally well qualified to write his friend's biography.

along with the other two, insisted that they meant no harm and that we should ge in and that me should and that we should ge in and James Jerome Hill was born of Irish not compelled to keep my bed, but it was agrentage at Guelph, in the province of covered from the effects of the cut.

In 1867 Mr. Hill married Miss Mary Theresa Mehegan, who became the mother of ten children, seven girls and three boys, all of whom excep one daughter have survived their father. At the dedication of the seminary at St. Paul for the educa-Roman Catholic priesthood, which Mr mentary geometry. At the age of 14 Hill has endowed to the extent of his formal education came to an end \$1,000,000, he referred to his wife as Hill has endowed to the extent of follows, in the course of his presentation speech:

Some of you may wonder why I. who am not a member of your church, should have undertaken the building and endow-ment of a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary and you will pardon me if I tell you plainly why. For nearly thirty says: years I have lived in a Roman Catholic book household and daily I have had pefore me presen and around me the earnest devotion, watchful care and Christian example of

be said:
"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." On her behalf, I desire them or to present and turn over to the illustrious its seat. Archbishop of this diocese this seminary Mr. and its endowment.

Mr. Hill furthermore always justified his gifts to the various institutions of the Church on economic infinite capacity for taking pains, but grounds, saying that the Roman if so it has the good sense to devote Catholic Church represented the only no small part of its pains to authority that millions of foreigners achievement of the genuine air of coming to this country either fear spontaneity. The British poet-critic or respect. He was frankly apprehensive that if the controlling force his "special master in poetry," of the Church should be removed it would have a most disastrous effect versed in books and shallow in" his upon the political action and moral own writing. This is said more in sorstatus of this class.
One of the economic theories to

which Mr. Hill adhered most strongly

related to the close connection which

he held to exist between the railroads

of the country and the farmers. He insisted that the railroads must always depend for their prosperity upon the farmers along their lines. It was an axiom with him that the carrier would grow rich or poor in company with the farmer who cultivated the fields along its tracks; that nothing can separate their interests and their destinies. To this end, he did much to promote the raising of live stock in Minnesota so that the farmers should not be wasily dependent upon their wheat, which might fail them in a bad season. He thought that it was a mistake for them to carry all their eggs in one basket. Accordingly be had an examination made of the finest herds of cattle in Great Britain with a view of selecting a strain which could sustain the rigors of the Minnesota winters. Some hardy Scottish varieties were selected and in 1885 and 1886 he distributed blooded bulls bought abroad in each of thirty selected counties in Minnesota and

These animale were sent to responsible fertunate enough to have visited the breed their cows to them without charge valley of the Red River of the North before it became a highway of commerce can form any adequate ides of with them.

Mr. Hill spent \$150,000 for cattle and however, a "widespread literary im-hogs which he thus gave away for pressibility" which "cultivated" Engthe least of these, when we consider the enormous impetus which agriculer down the Red River of the tural interests in the Northwest de rived from his influence and benefac-

United States military post at sity made him a doctor of laws, and When the Red River carts President Lowell has said that this

was proof of great fertility, upheld the cause of the Allies in the well selected and full bibliographies meant nothing. To this one ob- the railroad. "Once later, when con- though the text were omitted. The cursion of newspaper men which we had seen the president of the com- count of the earliest German engravhave mentioned James J. Hill made a pany shaking hands and exchanging ers. He tells next of the Italians, and

obtained in the country, they lost the In a chapter on "Tempsrament and The last two lectures deal with special trail in the spowstorm and wandered Personality" Mr. Pyle relates many branches—portraiture, in which the about in circles, greatly to the danger answers given by Mr. Hill to people lecturer comes down to Whistler and of their master, who would have per- who besought him for a recipe for suc- Zorn, and landscape etching, which cess in life. The response which our a trapper's cabin just as night was author thinks is the best one was this: the Harbison painters and to make re-"As far as rules go, I would say that marks of his own on Whistler w of our readers who have ever those that have helped me to succeed Rembrandt. The lectures form an adsociated James J. Hill, the multi- are. Work, hard work, intelligent mirable, authoritative and most intermillionaire railroad magnate, with work and then some more work." On eating introduction to this form of art.

such adventures as are narrated in another occasion he said that the great these volumes. trouble with the young men of the present day was that they expect to Progress.

A substantial contribution to the history of the Great Northwest and, therefore, to American history at large, in contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively and the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively and the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively and when we were all the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 11 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively contained in the two volumes of The least 1 was respectively. to keep his eyes open and catch hold of things; they will not catch hold of him as a rule. "If a fellow doggedly without sense or reason all the time he is likely to get nothing more than a sore head." In books and pictures as in practical things, he insisted only the best were worth any time and attention. His ethical were summed up in the statement: never earned a dishonest dellar. have never seen a place where a lie would take the place of truth. If I have made any mistakes, it has not seen intentional. If I have injured

any one, I am sorry." It is pleasant to read that this man who made such a mark in the annals of his time was a most delightful companion, gracious to visitors and en-dowed with a keen sense of wit and As an example of the pleasantry in which he sometimes indulge name given to midnight ruffians. I was Mr. Pyle gives us a limerick which Mr. Hill sent to a charitable lady to offer for sale at a fair for sick babies;

There was a young farm in the West So much overworked and hard pressed, That it wearily said:

I'll just take to my bed And drop through to China to rest. But alas! when the roots of the trees Caught the eye of the frugal Chinese

They proceeded to pounce, And to plant every ounce Of that farm to potatoes and peas William Watson's "Peneraft."

"A plea for the older ways," WILL-IAM WAYSON calls his essay on Pencraft (Lane). He pleads in the newer way; a self-conscious calculated way. His phrases are trimly tailored. He "Here and there in this little book the attitude ventured upon, in presence of reputations considered by many to be almost sacrosanct," been far from prostrate; nor has it been thought needful to apologize for

sincerity and independence. Without

them criticism might as well vacate Mr. Watson's "examples" have hunted look. They seem to have been run down, cornered, taken alive and penned in a notebook. Genius may be is just a little bit rash in quoting fron Milton, the line about the man "deep

row than in anger.

The publisher of "this little book" describes it deliberately as indescrib able "in conventional terms," confinable to no literary category. That is the sincere judgment of his responsible agent; the contrary is unthinkable, for it is not only unmoral but illegal to sell goods wrongly labelled with innature and quality. So it must be true, since neither the commercial integrity nor the literary judgment of publish ers is lightly to be impeached, that cessors Milton and Dryden the distinction of being also a master of Eng-

Mr. Watson does "most assuredly hold that in the period when American literature, more touched with filial plety, more given to walk in the footprints of its fathers than it is to-dayless proudly unwilling to owe a little to the past, less scornful of the gra cious sanctions of Time and consue tude-was also less furiously bent upor being at all costs indigenous; when it saw no shame in bearing some such relation to the literature of Great Britain as that of Rome bore to that of Greece; in a word, when it was more English in texture and mode than It is at present sits level of performance was incomparably higher." Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, "the elect fraternity," were nearer to the parent stem, now hidden by "the multitude of its graftlings."

lish visitors envy.
As to his "thesis," Mr. Watson sets up in place of De Quincey's "literature of knowledge" and "literature of power" three kinds or orders: "cant tive," "scriptive" and "loquitive." His great purpose is to defend, and restore to honor, the word "literary." In a keenly discriminating passage, the best and strongest in the essay, the autho compares literary language with the speech of daily life, which is "a vell, hindrance, an obstruction; often in effect a lying witness, even when it On the other hand, "the clarified and sifted language of literature is relatively achievement as compared with failure," the failure of the speech of every day, which stammers. Literary language "speaks when the other mumbles." But are the literati who disparage their art, who deliberately mumble-are they important enough to call for scathing arraignment by the fellow of Milton and Dryden in pros

A Commentary on Engravings.

The six lectures delivered in Chicago a year ago by Mr. FITZROY CAR-RINGTON of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are published now under the title Engravers and Etchers (The Art Institute of Chicago). The lectures were intended to be educational and the author disclaims any attempt a originality save in the manner of pres entation; he refers the student to the further information. The lectures when, out on the great Northwest, he land; he combines with this an acpleasant word with his employees." especially the Florentines; then re-This friendship bore practical fruit turns to the north with the Dutch and Strong in each tooth. Although he had a splendid through generous contributions for the Albrecht Dürer, ending with the later Italians and Marcantonio Raimondi.

enables him to dwell on the work of

POEMS WORTH READING. -

In Wanderine wandering here and there I have awest surmices Of beauty fresh and fair,

But yesterday I took
A path that few fact travel,
Beelde a singing brook,
O'er mose and grass and gravel. At bubbly bend and turn

Some new delight each minute; I caw the walking form, I listened to the linnet On eddles of the wind The taney tang was scattered; My searching sense divined a The baleam, drowey attared.

The reeds in waving ranks Leaned to the stream's care

The shadows reft asunder; The portals closed upon
The woodsy ways of wonder

And yet my heart was glad Since lifted was its burden, For had I not?-I had-Remembrance for a guerdon' CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Bud and Blossor From the Boston Transcript.

Where twilight walked her ancient way
I saw the gray bud of the day
Unfold into a sunset rose
That made a spring of mountain snows.

Its golden petals from far aisles Shed drifting beauty o'er the miles. Till all the wide world seemed to b A fairyland of memory. As one whose brooding fancy sees The promise of the centuries In some shy flower, so I found My mountain rose with fancy crewned.

In life's vast garden. Truth is still A bud with mission to fulfil—
To be, through centuries unfuried.
A rose whose beauty lights the world!
ARTHUR WALLACE PRACE.

> The Lark. From the St. Louis Post-Disputch.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
I heard a lark sing in the morn,
A happy lark with golden tongue.
It told me that the spring was born;
It sang that all the world was young.
I rose and threw my casement wide,
An bathed in morning's rosy hue;
I listened to the gay lark's song.
And fancied that it sang of you.
JULIA CLOPTON CREEKE,

The Coming of the South Wind. From the Buffalo Evening News. From the South a welcome breeze Stealing through the leafy trees. And creeping in the windows— Almiess in its quest as bees Carried by the winds afar Where the carest blossoms are—

Laden with the fine perfums
Of the Southland's sweetest bloom,
It forces its firstions
Just as human loves presume!
Still and cover it invades
Vined and latticed ambuscades,
And there, unasked, it plies its art
And claims the love of blushing maids.

Here to kies a maiden's lips.
There to brush her finger tips
And then away, as heartless
As the honey bee that sips
Sweetest blooms and blossoms dry
Of their nectar, then to fly
Where the fresher blossoms are
And leaves the first to pine and dis.

New to hover o'er a chair Close beside the window there Where Old Age sits a-noddin Wreathed in smiles and snowy h Printing with a gailant's grace Kisses on a wrinkled face, Or swiles ringeles snow with

Vagrant from the Southern eky.
Loverlike and maiden shy.
Ah. little does it matter
Where your suble wiles you ply!
What strange art or wizardry
Is it that possesses thee,
That, when you woo, the coy world
Turns green and gold and blossomy?
Jons D. Walls.

The Truth About It. From the Suffeio Eccasing News.
Illusions rule the highbrows who insist.
and always will.
That poets' inspirations spring from
things etheresi;
The thought is very pretty, I admit, but goodness knows greatest inspiration is the need of speaks and clothes. The Climbing Corn.

Prom the Atlanta Constitution.

Don't want that corn
For to grow so high
That its alky tasents
Will sweep the sky:
That I'll spend my time
Huntin' ladders to climb
'Fore the dinner bell is ringi

But I want that corn
For to show its head
Somewhat higher
Than the table's spread.
Till the harvest sky
Sees the barns piled high
When the dinner bell is ringio'.

On a Sun Dial. From the Atlantic Monthly. the Sun as I: His favor keep: BEATRICE W. HAVENEL

There Are No Ghosts in America From the Bookman. There are no shoats, you say,
To haunt her blaze of light;
No shadows in her day,
No phantoms in her night.
Columbus' tattered sall
Has passed beyond her hall.

You'll meet in Salem town No eliver buckled shoon; No lovely witch to drown, Or burn beneath the moon; Not even a whiff of tea, On Bestou's ghostly quay. On Boston's ghostly quay.

No ghosts where Lincoin fell?

No ghosts for seeing eyes?

I know as old cracked bell

Shall make ten million rise,

When his immortal ghost

Shall call the sumbering host.

ALFEED NOTES.

Conserve Meat Eats. From the Houston Post.

Become a vegetarian
And live on beans and brets,
And live on spude and onlons
And those prolific eats
The while they are in season;
Be happy as a clam.
With the health they will bring yeu,
And help your Uncle Sam. Coming Along.

From the Baltimore Sun. Talk of the country: it's coming along. Help it a bit with a smile and a song. Feel that you trust it and say it right ou Uncle Sam knows what he's talking abou Talk of the country,

Talk of the country; don't feel the alarm Of those that are seeking to do it som Just you believe that it's right, and you'll There are lote of your neighbors exactly your mind.

Talk of the country.
No use to fear
The taunt of the cynic.
The scoff and the sneer

of your country; it's fine as you' wish;
Bubbling and humming, its old fag
a-swish,
Its heart in communion with right and
with truth.

Talk of the country;
It's coming along.
Help it a bit
With a smile and a song. A Portrait. mother's face I know, such ge

Is written there, one cannot be at loss

emething more those The love of Mary looking on the Gross! QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Does the rim of a wheel move at a faster rate of speed than the hub? Does a point on the rim of a wheel move at a faster rate of speed than a point on the hub?

We must first settle what we mean we mean the number of revolutions in a given time the rate of speed is the ame for rim and hub. If by rate of speed we mean distance divided by time. the rate of speed of the hub is to the rate of speed of the rim as the diam-

eter of the hub is to that of the rim. For suppose the rim to be ten feet around and the hub one foot. In a single revolution points on the rim have travelled ten feet while points on the hub have travelled one. The time is the same in each case; therefore the rate of speed of points on the rim is ten

times as greaf as the rate of speed of points on the hub.

If we think of the rim as a unit and the hub as a unit and disregard actual Q 10 8 distance, bent only upon the proportional relation between the two, then we may say that the reason the hub travels only one-tenth as far in a given time as the rim is due to the fact that the diameter of the hub is one-tenth that of the rim and to the additional fact that both are travelling at the same "rate of speed." This is essentially identical with the definition of speed as the num ber of revolutions a minute.

Is a Chinaman born in the United States of parents who are not citizens of the United States a citizen?

Yes, unless on coming of age he chooses Chinese citisenship. At 21 he may register and vote here without question, despite the fact that his parents could never, under our laws, become citisens.

Are there any Hudson memorials in New York city? LANDMARKS. How about the Hudson monument on Spuyten Duyvii Hill?

I have found quoted as the soldier's motto, "Aut inveniam viam aut faciam" (I'll either find a way or make one). Can you give a clue to its source?

OLD SOLDER.

Only the exasperating bit of hearsay given by W. Gurney Benham in his "Book of Quotations": "'Either I will find a way or make one,' said to have been a motto underneath a crest conslating of a pickage."

What became of the German cruises Dresden after the destruction of Von Spec's equadron in the battle off the Falkland Islands? She sought refuge at the Island of

Juan Fernandes in the Pacific. This belongs to Chile and is famous as the abode of Alexander Selkirk, the real Robinson Crusce. When British ships found the Dresden she claimed that she was interned. They sank her.

I would like to know something of Elihu Burritt of New Britain, Conn., known as "the learned blacksmith," reknown as "the learned blacksmith," reputed to have mastered sixty languages, and to have been repeatedly called upon by Yale College professors to make various and difficult translations, said to have done a large portion of his studying while at work at his forge, while his "wig" swung idly from a nearby limb on a mighty oak. F. W. Toller. The "Life of Elihu Burritt," written by Charles Northend and published in New York in 1879, is what you want. Burritt was a shoemaker's son with a common school education. At 18, his father having died, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. After his apprenticeship was ended he studied Latin, French and mathematics with his brother, the

principal of a small boarding school. We are told that his health was too poor to permit him to teach, so he reurned to the forms, which is rathe puzzling. Burritt watched castings in Y and Z want all five tricks against any his furnace with a Greek grammar in his hand. For a time he had a notion of going to sea and using his wages to buy Oriental books at the first port. This was when the study of Hebrew had begun to fascinate him.

He gave over the idea in favor of more blacksmithing at Worcester, Mass. The antiquarian library there aided his massion for language study, and he translated all the Icelandic sagas dealing with the discovery of America.

Burritt became an editor and lecturer, opposing slavery and advocating temperance and self-culture, which he so strangely exemplified. He was an early and passionate pacifist. He chanced to be in Ireland at the time of the great famine of 1846 and wrote a remarkable description of the sufferings of the people. He died in 1879.

Please give some of your readers de-sired information about the recent loan of the United States of \$75,000,000 for relief work in Belgium and northern. Prance. To whom was this loan made? Is it to be applied only to parts of France and Belgium under German dom-ination? Is there a certainty that all will be used for Belgian and French sufferers and that none will fall under Ger-

The American Government lent the

tion. The Belgian Relief Commission will administer relief through the Spanish and Dutch agents of the Belgians

nothing of the Belgian Relief Commission, will see to it that the money and supplies do not reach the enemy.

Is there extant a volume giving Latin derivatives and expictives in English, French or Italian—a word book show-ing the gradual transition and evolution of ancient Latin into its present forms by columnar comparison? In my limited collection of books I

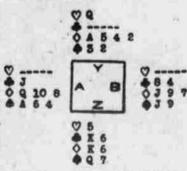
have a dictionary of the Italian lanmen on 2, 6, 16 and 28; kings on 13 and 29. White men on 18, 23 and 30; kings on 11, 14 and 24. Can black play and guage by P. Petrocchi in two large vol-umes, a most well typed work of Fratelli Treves. Milan. 1894. I should like to draw? know if the Treves house has ever made a reprint of this excellent work. Perhaps some reader of THE SUN may White. know this. Have you inquired of such book stores

Brentano's, Scribner's, Dutton's and Henry Malkan's, in New York? They nal setting, as indicated by Mr. Lyman, is that there was no necessity to make the piece on 26 a white king. If this had been a man, the only walked are prompt and infallible in answering Is there a duty on bismuth? No, it is on the free list.

PROBLEMS FOR 'SUN'

by rate of speed. If by rate of speed Checker Problem Contest Won by Fausto Dalumi on Number 432.

Bridge problem No. 434 was a pecu-liarly ingenious combination of trump management and unblocking tactica. The difficulty was in finding the key move. Here is the distribution:



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want five tricks against any

The solution is for Z to lead the six of The solution is for Z to lead the six of trumps, upon which Y discards the queen of hearts. A is practically forced to lead a diamond, as the spade would establish a trick for Z with the queen.

Z wins the diamond and leads the king of trumps, picking up B's small trump, while Y discards a small diamond. The next lead is the five of hearts, which forces a second discard from A and one from B.

when T comes back with the spade the queen kills B's jack and forces A's acc and A loses a spade trick to Z's seven.

If A lets go a spade Y discards the third diamond, and when Z leads the seven of spades A must put on the acc and lead a diamond. Now Y wins the diamond and has a small spade to lead to Z's queen. In this variation it does not matter what B keeps.

If A and B both discard diamonds. T. having discarded a spade when A let go a diamond. Will now let go his last spade, when A lets go the last diamond, so that after B has let go a diamond, on the heart trick both of Y's diamonds must be good for tricks.

The rule is that the player must win the trick if he can. This is impossible if it is trumped, so C is not obliged to play the acc.

G. M. says: A gets the bid but finds only two cards in the widow, B having one too many. Does A draw one of B's or is a misdeal?

It is a misdeal if too many or too few cards are given to any player.

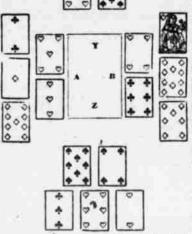
C. E. S. saks if it is necessary in two hand for a player to take another trick if he has enough to meld out.

must be good for tricks.

The honor list being suspended for the hot weather the race for the championhot weather the race for the champion-ship will have to remain as it is for the

present. In the fall THE SUN will have a new set of prizes to offer and the race will again be open to every one. In the meantime here is the first of some instructive little end games which illustrate the methods by which expert players get out of many hands a trick or two more than the average player can

0 0 0



queen, ten, seven of diamonds, six of spades. Z has the six, deuce of hearts, trey of trumps, eight and four of spade

CHECKER ENDINGS.

The notice given on June 10 that the honor list would be suspended during the hot weather left No. 432 as the last problem for the leaders in the championshi race to solve for the present. Fortunately it was not necessary to carry the contest further, as Fausto Da-

lumi was the only person who solved that problem, which was one of the masterpleces of the late Frank Dunne.

The moves given in THE SUN on June 17 were those of the trunk play only, the vertillors the variations being almost endless. Mr. Dalumi gave 151 of them, filling eight pages with four columns of play in each, and showing nearly fifteen hundred

H. E. Bourne gave it up and was willing at one time to maintain that it could not be done. At the same time he gave a very clever analysis of one variation which the composer apparently overlooked. This was arrived at by making black play 29-24 instead of black in the published solution. This move leads up to a new problem, which will be heard from later. John Ryan, the only other in the race,

The American Government lent the money to the French and Belgian governments jointly, to be expended by the American Belgian Relief Commission for food for Belgium and northern France.

All, or nearly all, the money will be spent in regions under German dominations. All the spent in regions under German dominations of the spent in the spent in regions under German dominations. The only other in the race, did not grasp the difficulties of the problem strate a draw against many of the decomposer in the consolation for the only other in the race, did not grasp the difficulties of the problem strate a draw against many of the decomposition for both the losers in the consolation for the only other in the race, and in our grasp the difficulties of the problem strate a draw against many of the decomposition for both the losers in the consolation fall of the race, and the race, and the race are found to the found that the consolation for the demonstrate a draw against many of the demonstrate a draw against many of the demonstrate a draw against many the difficulties of the problem strate a draw against many of the demonstrate Dalumi to discover one important varia-tion, which makes a problem in itsef, and will be given to the members of The Sun Checker Club when the honor

and French themselves. We are paying the money in six monthly instalments of \$12,500,000 each.

It is reasonably certain that the French and Belgian governments to say nothing of the Belgian Relief Commissions of the Gifference between the noner than the noner than the noner that the question of the difference between the approximation of the difference between the noner than the none than the noner than the none than t solve No. 429 just as well as the composer's method.

The unanimous decision is that black

can draw this position in every variation but one, but this one line of attack gives white a winning game, so that Mr Bourne goes back to the head of the class with Ryan and Dalumi on No. 429. Incidentally those who were marked for red cards on June 10 will get white ones The distribution in No. 434 is: Black

The answer is: Not against this line

24—19 18—15 28-19 14-10 The interesting point about the origin

been a man, the only solution would such a bid ! have been the composer's, as the king high honors?

move to block the 34-31 jump would have been impossible. It seems a pity that such a fine problem should have had this trifling defect. Making the white piece on 26 a man, it is perfect.

Those who are entitled to membership cards in The Sun Checker Club should send self-addressed envelopes for them.

Here is a nest little bot weather prob-

lem which contains an instructive for the beginner. РЕОВЕЗМ NO. 426. СИВСКИВ.

> Black.

White to play and win.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

J. C. F. says: The bidder plays with-out discarding for the widow. What is the penalty?

table before they played. E. T. S. says: Playing three hand A first meds trump marriage and then adds the soe, ten, jack for 150. This makes the five cards worth 190. Is this

correct? Yes, that is the way it is always

M. N. says: Clubs are trumps when A leads king of diamonds. B trumps it. C holds are and jack of diamonds and plays the jack. A bets he must beat the

The rule is that the player must wit

No.

P. L. says: The bidder needs 140 in has enough. Playing the last trick it was found the bidder had one card. B had two and C none. Is this a misdeal? Not if the bidder is the one with the easily found. Here ar right number. Neither of his adversaries cate matches played last winter. can score, as both their hands are foul.

Auction Bridge. H. D. says: Z deals and bids one no trump, holding five hearts to the king queen jack, the acc king jack of both clubs and diamonds, queen small in spades. Second hand passes and third hand bids three spades. bidding one no trump instead of three

or four hearts Z should let the spade take out alone. A take out of two might suggest a change, but three spades shows a very strong hand. R. G. J. saye: Fourth hand inad-Dummy leads the small heart and the declarer tells B she will call for the ace of hearts later and not to play it.

A player with an exposed card cannot be prevented from playing it whenever an opportunity offers. The ace aces against him.

should have been put on the small heart. At clubs B would have been set for should have been put on the small heart

led from dummy.

heart. A a spade. Y holds one small heart, two small spades, three small diamonds and seven clubs to the jack On this he bids two clubs to dany

Y can deny any support for the hearts by passing the spade bid. Two clubs suit to lead and does not really need his looks like a sult strong enough to support a shift to no trumps if Z can stop the spades. A heart lead and a ruff should be help enough to save the game against A's one spade bid. Clubs trumps could do no more.

S. A. W. says: The dealer holds elx hearts to the king ten, four diamonds to the ace queen, king and one spade, one small club. What is the bid, heart or pass?

The average player would naturally bid a heart, on the ground that he had enough in diamonds to fill up the holes in the heart suit and that he could ruff the clubs. But there is not enough of the total values in the named suit to justify bidding it on the first round; yet the hand is too strong to pass. The best way to bid all such hands is to Yat once bid two diamonds in order to name the suit in which there are tricks, dicate a lead before B made it to pensive to do so. When a good in this case the diamond, and then to pensive to do so. When a good anticipates a take out in this m making black play 20-24 instead of 6-10, which was the seventh move for black in the published solution. This move leads up to a new problem, which ner to try no trumps the heart take out in this partner should be able to reliable to the particular of the published solution. This move leads up to a new problem, which ner to try no trumps the heart take out is no place for weak bidding.

B. passed, as he did not feel would be very valuable.

> N. W. B says: Dealer bids no trump, which all pass. A holds are clubs to the jack ten, three spades to the ace. three small diamonds and two small hearts. Reasoning that the clubs looked hopeless, as partner made no bid, and that Y had no take out of the dealer's partner have unusually strong hands that Y had no take out of the dealer's Give B the cards that are in Y's hand the answer to the double will be and the double will be answered with the double will be answered will be answered with the double will be and the double will be a The fourth hand could not make a bid three diamonds, and at diamond

> unless strong enough to save the game. a game hand, as a trick in each black suits is the limit for Z's def Why not lead the clubs? If partner has any honor two rounds may clear the ferent declarations, after Z had started suit if he kills or forces an honor from the declarer's side on the first round. Then the ace of spades will be a value ble reentry.

lack tion bids a diamond, which Y accepta B two hearts, not accepted. A two spades. Mr the again?

No, because his bid is void and no legitimate bid has been made and ac cepted since nor is there any double.

S. A. says: We have been trying the bid of no trump originally on hands that can stand a take out on either major suit; not with any idea of being accepted at no trump, but just to indicate that if any one will bid the major suit after the no trump bid is void the supafter the no trump'bid is void the support will be found in the hand that bid ing at one table was the short dament

why waste time in making a bid that is not intended to be accepted? If there is no suit good enough to show two suce tricks it must be a pretty slim no trumper. Let the suit bid come first and then accept it. Who else can accept such a bid if the no trumper has the high honors?

## AT ROYAL AUCTION

Three Classes of Hands to Which Different Courses Are Called For.

By R. F. POSTER. ng the niceties of modern succe is the insistence by good players that to bid shall have a double meaning. h naturally follows that no double should

naturally follows that no double should have a double meaning either.

In last week's article the examples given illustrated the straight double, without regard to the eiternative of bidding two no trumps. Before Major Patton, the president of the Knickerhocker, suggested doubling a no trumper second hand the only choice at the disposal of the second hand was to go two not trumps or to name a suit.

Major Patton's double called upon the fourth hand to declare his longest suit. It did not contemplate letting the declar

It did not contemplate letting the double stand or bidding two no trumps. These out discarding for the widow. What is the penalty?

No penalty, because the others should thave seen there was no widow on the the hand strength; it should indicate distribution or the character of the hand.

the hand.

Before a player doubles a no trumper second hand there are two things to be considered. One is the strength of the hand itself, as the original declares strength may lie anywhere within a wide range. Whitehead thinks 14 values the minimum, unless the bid is to the score. which is a further complication unne sary to consider at present. Two of the doubling hands given last week had this value. The other element to consider is he distribution.

The first course open is to pass and beat the no trumper or at least save he game. This requires the type of hand in which there is one good suit, headed by three honors of some kind in sequence, which can probably be established

time to make several tricks in it.

The second course is to double, is order to get the partner's assistance in picking a suit for the trump. This has the advantage of uncovering any good suit held by the third hand, who will at once ask for a lead while it is cheap Doubling hands that are weak in one suit will often force the third hand to C. E. S. asks if it is necessary in two hand for a player to take another trick if he has enough to meld out.

snow that suit, if he holds it, when he would not mention it if the no trumper was passed up. This also relieves the fourth hand from bidding if he has nothing of value. nothing of value.

The third course is to bid two

trumps at once. This is usually done with hands that have one good leading P. L. says: The bidder needs 140 in cards to make good his bid. Toward the suit and are protected in everything tend of the hand he announces that he two no trump bid is particularly has enough. Playing the last trick it useful when the holding is such that any take out of a doubl by the would probably be in a minor suit. Examples of each class of hand are

♣ A 8 6 5 ♦ Q 9 3 passes and third hand bids three spades.

Should Z bid three no trumps?

Having made the initial mistake of bidding one no trump instead of three ♥Q J 9 ♠ K 10 3 2 ◇ A K 4 ♠ A 5 2

R. G. J. says: Fourth hand inadvertently exposes the ace of hearts, dummy having only one, spades trumps, Dummy leads the small heart and the second hand has no means of judging but if the mathematical values are in the second hand his bid must be based. The declarer wins the heart trick with the king, returns a small heart, which dummy trumps, and declarer calls for the exposed ace of hearts to the trick.

At two tables A doubled, and the

only four card suit B held was the club a probability A might have foreseen. Z passed the take out, so A had to bid two no trumps and was set with if

two tricks at least. Had A shifted to the diamonds he would have been set on that contract, if one may judge from to the strength of the declarer's trumps The correct bid for A is to pass, be-cause, although he has the strength to justify a double, he has also a good

to do. In spite of Z's strength and his partner's help he could not make the odd at no trump and was fortunate in preventing B from making a stub relea-Here is a hand of the se-4987 0 K Q J 9 3 E

B. passed, as he did not H. passed, as he did not rect this heart suit was worth showing will less he was forced to it. But when went to two no trumps B bid the heart as a last effort to save the game of push Z beyond his depth. This did not deter Z from going to three no trumps which he made.

In this deal the declarer and heart in this deal the declarer and heart words.

Z dealt and bid no trump. A doubled and

OQ J 10 4 ○ X 8 6 ♣ 4 10 8 6 ○ 7 5

At two tables A doubled and B bid